(14th YEAR.) THE (No. 2498.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1794.

THORN, *August* 30.

KOSCIUSKO is said to have left his advantageous position before Warsaw, after having lost the best part of his artillery, and about 1400 men. When we received our last accounts, all the Prussian heavy artillery was arrived in the camp before Warsaw, and there was nothing to prevent their attack on that place immediately. Ten thousand Russians were expected every day to join the army.

MANHEIM, *August* 30.

A deserter who arrived a few days ago at Dahlsheim, where the head quarters of the prince of Hohenlohe now are, says, that in a very short time a general attack will again be made on the Rhine as far as Treves, and that the national convention sent the most rigorous orders to all the generals to accomplish the successes of the French arms, by the total defeat of the harrassed German armies.

Last night about 300 French infantry, marched from the district of Wachenheim, through Mutterstadt to Schifferstadt. This morning about 300 French cavalry attacked the out posts of the combined corps of the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe, between Oggersheim and Frankenthal, but the French were obliged to retreat, after one hour's conflict, and the Germans went in pursuit of them. The hussars of Wolfrath took 50 prisoners.

AMSTERDAM, *September* 6.

The intelligence relating to Valenciennes is now fully authenticated. The following is an extract from a Dutch officer, in Valenciennes, dated the 31st of August:

"After having been shut up in this place during nine weeks, and the garrison having been summoned three times to surrender at discretion, and be sent to France, and the summons being accompanied by the strongest threats in consequence of the decrees of the convention, we held out till we obtained a capitulation, by virtue of which we should march out on the 30th of August, with all military honours, and being without the fortress, we should lay down our arms. We keep the horses for our use, and our baggage; the non-commissioned officers and the soldiers are allowed their side arms and knapsacks. The Imperialists return to their own country.—The battalions of Calmeute and Plettenberg go to Holland.—They have engaged not to bear arms against France during the present war."

The Court Gazette of the Hague of this day, contains the following article:

"We have received intelligence, that the fortress of Valenciennes has surrendered to the enemy; that the garrison has obtained a free retreat, on condition that, during a limited time, it shall not serve against the French. We wait a further detail of this event," Major Westerloo is arrived here from Valenciennes with the above intelligence.

Sep. 8. This day letters were received from Germany in confirmation of the accounts of the late insurrection in Polish Prussia. It appears that when the great Frederick took possession of that country as his share of Poland in the partition of 1773, he guaranteed to the inhabitants divers privileges, among others, that of furnishing a certain number of men for recruiting his armies; that number having been considerably exceeded, and fresh inhabitants being forcibly made to aid in the reduction of their unfortunate country, the peasants of those districts rose to oppose the enrolments to the number of about 15,000 in the beginning, which number increased rapidly, and was joined by the garrisons of the different towns. It is said that they have stopped the passage of between fifty and sixty pieces of heavy artillery destined for the siege of Warsaw. It is added that his Prussian majesty has been under the necessity of raising the siege of Warsaw, but of this we have no authentic intelligence.

ROTTERDAM, *September* 9.

The preparations for the defence of our country are still continued with unabated spirit. The number of volunteers, fully equipped and armed, amounts here already to 300, at Amsterdam to 800. Eight gunboats will sail to-morrow morning for Williamstadt. The Kruisland-polder, near Steenbergen, is inundated since Sunday last, to cover and secure the principal sluice in that quarter, called the Blauwe Sluis, of which Dumourier made himself master, to facilitate his intended conquest of Holland. The garrison of Bois-le-Duc has been reinforced by the Dutch regiment of Brakel; and in general every nerve is strained to protect the United Netherlands from a republican invasion.

Though the heavy train of artillery of the Carmagnols has been sent back to Antwerp, they have possessed themselves of Haagje, Ginneke, and other villages in the neighbourhood of Breda, and invested that town. By this measure they probably meant to withdraw the duke of York's attention from their real design against Maestricht. But in this they will be most egregiously mistaken, as count W———, who this morning returned from general Clairfayt's head quarters, assures me, that the Austrians are on the point of crossing the Meuse in three columns, to effect a junction with the duke of York's army, which as yet remains in the environs of Bois-le-Duc, partly encamped on the heath of Nesse'roe, and partly cantoned in the neighbouring villages.

The hereditary prince of Orance has now officially informed the states general of the surrender of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders, to the republican general Moreau, the same who took Nieuport. When Sluys surrendered, out of a garrison composed of 1300 men, only 530 were able to bear arms. The enemy had pushed their trenches under the walls of the place, and a practicable breach was made.

LEYDEN, *September* 8.

A body of Austrian cavalry, consisting of about 2000 men, arrived at Lomel, on the extremity of the confines of Dutch Brabant, on the 30th ult. and extended their advanced posts to Bergheyk, Eersel, and Hoogloon, at the same time that another division protected the environs of Venlo and Venroy. The French troops which had made an incursion into the mayoralty of Bois-le-Duc, have retreated towards Turnhout, Hoogstraten and Woestweezel, where they are forming a body of 10,000 men. On the side of Breda the French have patroles alone; one of these, 200 strong, engaged on the 4th a Dutch patrole of 60 men. On this occasion, captain Van Vocrest, with ten or twelve men, were made prisoners. Cornet Verschoor, although wounded, contrived to make his escape.

BERLIN, *September* 2.

After much uncertainty undoubted intelligence is at length arrived, that the Russians took possession of Wilna on the 12th of last month. The first attack on that place was not very successful, the Russian general Kuosking having attacked the Poles, in opposition to the orders of prince Ripin, was repulsed with considerable loss, on that occasion two colonels were killed. The Russians being afterwards reinforced by general Suboy's army, and several other corps, and being 15,000 strong, they formed a general attack on the army of Lithuania, which was obliged by the superiority of force, to fall back, and retreat beyond Wilna, in which town the Russians left a garrison of 2000 men, and encamped near Troky on the road to Grodno.

MAESTRICHT, *September* 12.

Every thing is in motion. The Austrians, to the number of 14,000, have advanced nearer the town, and are encamped under the cannon of the fortress. General Beaulieu's head quarters are here. It is reported that the French mean to make a general attack on the Austrian army.

LONDON, *September* 15.

By a letter from Geneva, dated the 27th ult. we learn, that to the late atrocious revolutionary tribunal in that town has succeeded a revolutionary committee, not less ferocious than the former; that the 98 unfortunate inhabitants, who had been banished either for life or a certain time, and among them the rich and virtuous magistrate, Saladin, near 70 years old, have been conducted out of the town with no more than three Louis in their pockets; and that M. Necker, de Germaine, has not been executed, but discharged, on paying down 100,000 French crowns.

Private letters from the head quarters of general Clairfayt, say, that the combined armies are about to recommence offensive operations against the enemy, and that there is no doubt that united as the commanders now are in sentiment and good will, they will soon repossess themselves of those countries, which is at last allowed, were very weakly abandoned by the prince of Cobourg. General Clairfayt's army will re-cross the Meuse, and effect a junction with the duke of York. The remainder of the campaign will be conducted with the utmost vigour. The combined armies are near 150,000 strong.

The French, we are assured, have a squadron at sea, but it is not of that force which will justify their hazarding an action with lord Howe: indeed, it is rather to be apprehended that their object has been principally to dispatch such a powerful reinforcement, to the West-Indies, as under existing circumstances, we shall not be able to cope with in that quarter.

A special commission, under the great seal, for trying the prisoners in the Tower, accused of treasonable practices, was received in town this morning from the lord chancellor, who is now at Weymouth. The following are the judges whose names are inserted in the commission: chief justice Eyre, chief baron Macdonald, justices Buller, Grose and Lawrence, and baron Hotham.

The attorney-general leads the prosecution, but he is to be assisted by Mr. Sergeant Adair.

Sept. 16. Our letters from Vienna mention that the negotiation with the emperor is concluded, and that Great-Britain is to take into pay 120,000 men for the space of three years.

Sept. 19. France, notwithstanding all the internal injustice and violence of which she is represented as being the prey, still continues to carry on the war with undiminished energy, while the combined powers appear likely to slacken in their efforts every campaign. The fact is, that France is actuated by principle, which never varies; while the combined powers, having been governed by views of interest alone, which were founded on their sanguine prospect of success, become debilitated, when the circumstances change on which those views of interest were built, and when the event of the day is such as to prove that prospect of success to have been entirely visionary.

The captain of a ship from Gottenburg states, that the Poles have completely routed the Prussian invaders, and obliged their grand army to raise the siege of Warsaw. Every friend to justice and humanity will join with us in the hearty wish, that this intelligence may receive a full and speedy confirmation. If Prussia and Russia, while the one was fighting, and the other praying, against the propagation of principles subversive of all order in society, had not followed a conduct towards Poland subversive of all justice, there might have remained the possible persuasion, that their conduct was dictated by the purest motives, but when they themselves do the very things they condemn in others, they shew plainly that by good order they mean a blind, implicit submission to arbitrary mandates, whether right or wrong.

Sept. 22. The mail is not arrived, but we have received from Amsterdam an important letter which contains some particulars relative to the attack made upon the duke of York on the 15th inst. which are not mentioned in the Extraordinary Gazette.

The attack began on the 15th in the evening, and was renewed the next morning. The Hanoverians and one British regiment suffered severely, and the whole body of the army was forced to cross the Meuse with the loss of about 500 men. One hundred and fifty of the troops of Hesse Darmstadt lost 120 killed.

That the duke of York was retiring from Bois le-Duc towards Nimeguen, and that the French had abandoned the siege of Breda, was mentioned in the Courier of Friday last.

When the French first advanced against the United Provinces, they determined to penetrate by Breda, Gertruydenberg, and the Moordyke; finding, however, that the measure would be attended with much difficulty, they retired from Breda towards Bois-le-Duc.

The retreat of the duke of York across the Meuse, leaves Bois-le-Duc open to the attack of the enemy, and our letters inform us that they have already invested that fortress. The inhabitants of the United Provinces are in great consternation, and the English funds fell immediately at Amsterdam on the receipt of the intelligence.

In order to lessen the effect of this disastrous news, it was asserted that an action had taken place near Maestricht, between general Clairfayt and the French, in which the latter had been defeated with the loss of 8000 men. This assertion is totally void of foundation.

Sept. 24. Letters from Soleure mention, that notwithstanding the Swiss are still resolved to adhere to their system of neutrality, they are preparing for any event that may occur, as the whole of the frontier towards France is lined with troops, and the inhabitants have orders to take up arms, if any movement is attempted by the French.

By the Paris papers of the 3d instant, it appears that Tallien and his party have lost their influence in the Jacobin club, and in the sections, as perfectly as in the convention. In the Jacobin club, a discussion took place on the attack which Lecointre made on the seven members. Tallien was accused as this instigator, and it was called an intrigue which had for its object to excite a tumult in Paris. Dubois Crance was said also to be one of the chorus in the plot, but he justified himself.—A motion was made for Lecointre and Tallien to be summoned as members to give an account of their conduct, or to have their names expunged from the books.

BOSTON, *September* 12.

DIRECT FROM CANADA.

We learn, that in consequence of the action of general Wayne, near the British (now evacuated) post on the Miamis, the people of Upper Canada were in momentary expectation of a declaration of war; and that draughts were making from all the regiments and militia, to strengthen the posts. What general Wayne

calls retiring to the Glaize by eaſy marches they call a "retreat," for the purpoſe of getting freſh ſupplies to attack the fort commanded by major Campbell.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 17.

Extract of a letter from an officer in general Wayne's army, dated Grand Glaize, September 11, 1794.

"Since my laſt (written from this place) no occurrence worthy of remark has tranſpired. We have been delayed thus long for the purpoſe of putting Fort Defiance in ſuch a ſtate of defence as to repel the efforts of Britiſh force, ſhould it happen that a war with Great-Britain take place. Our continuance here will be but one day longer, when the army will take up the line of march for the Old Miami towns, where general Harmar engaged the ſavages in October, 1790. There, it is intended, to eſtabliſh a ſtrong fort, which will be conſidered as the grand depoſite—This poſt will be regular and well garriſoned. When a fort erected ſo cloſe to the villages of the Indians, there is not the ſmalleſt doubt but they will flock in to us—Indeed, ſince the defeat we gave them on the 20th ult. we have neither ſeen nor heard from them. Their wives and children have been, I ſuppoſe, their firſt care: To ſupport them they have been obliged to ſeparate and hunt in ſmall parties.

"For forty miles below us, we have deſtroyed innumerable acres of corn; and gardens finely cultivated have afforded us vegetables in abundance. Upon the ſmalleſt calculation we muſt have deſtroyed between three and four hundred thouſand buſhels of grain. It will therefore be impoſſible for the ſavages to live through the winter, unleſs their friends the Britiſh are remarkably kind to them. This kindneſs will no doubt be extended to a few tribes, but I much doubt whether they will be able to furniſh the whole.

"We are all ſtrangers to the politics of the Atlantic, but expect our victory will be a ſubject of great importance among you—indeed, before the budding of the leaves again, I hope to hail you with the glad tidings of peace. I have been ſo long immured in theſe wilds that my firſt entrance into a civilized country would, I believe, bring ridicule upon me."

Extract of a letter from an American in London, dated September 14, *received by the Sanſom.*

"The French have diſcovered an inſtrument which they call a telegraph, by which they convey diſpatches one hundred miles in three hours. It may appear to you almoſt impoſſible, but you may depend upon its being true. The convention has ſent diſpatches to Liſle (about 120 miles) in the morning and had anſwers before they ſeparated for dinner. They can ſend diſpatches from the army in Flanders to the army in Spain in one day.

"The plan of the telegraph is by beacons on heights, at the diſtance of twelve or fifteen miles from each other; in all theſe glaſſes are placed. The words to be conveyed are exhibited on the firſt, read, and exhibited by a ſhort proceſs at the ſecond; and ſo on through the whole line. What the proceſs is for copying the words ſo expeditiouſly, and for throwing ſuch a body of light as to make them appear viſible at ſuch a diſtance, we know not, but it is clear that the experiment has complete ſucceſs. Conde ſurrendered at ſix o'clock in the morning: At the meeting of the convention at nine o'clock the ſame day it was announced to them.

"It is reported that there has been a revolution in the king of Pruſſia's dominions, which has occaſioned his raiſing the ſiege of Warſaw.

"The king of England has taken into pay one hundred thouſand men, from the emperor, for the preſent and next campaign againſt the French. The duke of York will leave the army, and the marquis Cornwallis takes his place. The prince of Cobourg has reſigned, and the emperor's brother, the archduke Charles, appointed, a young man about twenty-two—The allies have worn out all the old generals.

"Enclоſed you have a ſentence that was paſſed on two perſons in Edinburgh the 8th of this month, which muſt appear to you, as a man of feeling, moſt horrid. Sorry am I to add, that I think they are not the only men that will receive the ſame ſentence. There are at preſent about twenty perſons confined in the Tower, for a ſimilar charge, of that number is Mr. Tooke.

"I ſhall return in the Pigou. The captain ſays he will leave town the 25th, but I do not expect it will be before the 30th."

November 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Macpherſon's battalion, dated Camp, near Waſhington, November 14, 1794.

"By the time this reaches you, I hope to be upon the march homeward, as it is expected the buſineſs for which we came here will be completed in a day or two. You know before this time what hardſhips we have undergone, but I now aſſure you, that were I certain we had yet twice as much, I ſhould not repent of coming out. The buſineſs has been more ſerious than I, or I believe any one elſe who was not in the plot, had any idea of. From papers which have been found in Bradford's houſe, it appears that it has been in agitation theſe three years, and was no leſs than to overthrow the whole government of the union, and put themſelves under the protection of Great-Britain. Fortunately all the leaders are known, as among the papers was found a liſt of their names, and, I expect all, or the greater part of them, will be ſecured, as all the horſe were immediately ſent in purſuit of them; and ſome parties have returned with ſeveral priſoners, and others are hourly expected. It is ſaid that there were ſeveral hundred writs iſſued. As ſoon as the horſe return, which will be in a day or two, we expect to begin our march home."

Annapolis, November 27.

Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Sim Lee, and William Cooke, Eſquires, are choſen ſenators in the room of Brice T. B. Worthington, Eſq; deceaſed, Benjamin Stoddert, Eſq; reſigned, and William Tilghman, Eſq; removed out of the ſtate.

SPEECH of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES to both HOUSES of CONGRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the SENATE, and of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

WHEN we call to mind the gracious indulgence of Heaven, by which the American people became a nation; when we ſurvey the general proſperity of our country, and look forward to the riches, power, and happineſs, to which it ſeems deſtined; with the deepeſt regret do I announce to you, that during your receſs, ſome of the citizens of the United States have been found capable of an inſurrection. It is due, however, to the character of our government, and to its ſtability, which cannot be ſhaken by the enemies of order, freely to unfold the courſe of this event.

During the ſeſſion of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, it was expedient to exerciſe the legiſlative power, granted by the conſtitution of the United States, "to lay and collect exciſes." In a majority of the ſtates, ſcarcely an objection was heard to this mode of taxation. In ſome, indeed, alarms were at firſt conceived, until they were baniſhed by reaſon and patriotiſm. In the four weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, a prejudice foſtered and embittered by the artifice of men, who laboured for an aſcendency over the will of others, by the guidance of their paſſions, produced ſymptoms of riot and violence. It is well known, that congreſs did not heſitate to examine the complaints, which were preſented, and to relieve them, as far as juſtice dictated, or general convenience would permit. But the impreſſion, which this moderation made on the diſcontented, did not correſpond, with what it deſerved. The arts of deluſion were no longer confined to the efforts of deſigning individuals. The very forbearance to preſs proſecutions was miſinterpreted into a fear of urging the execution of the laws; and aſſociations of men began to denounce threats againſt the officers employed. From a belief, that by a more formal concert, their operation might be defeated, certain ſelf-created ſocieties aſſumed the tone of condemnation. Hence, while the greater part of Pennſylvania itſelf were conforming themſelves to the acts of exciſe, a few counties were reſolved to fruſtrate them. It was now perceived that every expectation from the tenderneſs which had been hitherto purſued, was unavailing, and that further delay could only create an opinion of impotency or irreſolution in the government. Legal proceſs was, therefore, delivered to the marſhal, againſt the rioters and delinquent diſtillers. No ſooner was he underſtood to be engaged in this duty, than the vengeance of armed men was aimed at his perſon, and the perſon and property of the inſpector of the revenue. They fired upon the marſhal, arreſted him, and detained him for ſome time, as a priſoner. He was obliged by the jeopardy of his life, to renounce the ſervice of other proceſs, on the weſt ſide of the Allegany mountain; and a deputation was afterwards ſent to him to demand a ſurrender of that which he had ſerved. A numerous body repeatedly attacked the houſe of the inſpector,—ſeized his papers of office,—and finally deſtroyed by fire, his buildings, and whatſoever they contained. Both of theſe officers, from a juſt regard to their ſafety, fled to the ſeat of government; it being avowed, that the motives to ſuch outrages were to compel the reſignation of the inſpector—to withſtand by force of arms the authority of the United States, and thereby to extort a repeal of the laws of exciſe, and an alteration in the conduct of government.

Upon the teſtimony of theſe facts, an aſſociate juſtice of the ſupreme court of the United States notified to me, that "in the counties of Waſhington and Allegany in Pennſylvania, laws of the United States were oppoſed, and the execution thereof obſtructed by combinations, too powerful to be ſuppreſſed by the ordinary courſe of judicial proceedings, or by the powers veſted in the marſhal of that diſtrict." On this call, momentous in the extreme, I ſought and weighed, what might beſt ſubdue the criſis. On the one hand, the judiciary was pronounced to be ſtripped of its capacity to enforce the laws; crimes, which reached the very exiſtence of ſocial order, were perpetrated without control;—the friends of government were inſulted, abuſed, and overawed into ſilence, or an apparent acquieſcence; and to yield to the treaſonable fury of ſo ſmall a portion of the United States, would be to violate the fundamental principle of our conſtitution, which enjoins that the will of the majority ſhall prevail. On the other, to array citizen againſt citizen—to publiſh the diſhonour of ſuch exceſſes—to encounter the expence, and other embarraſſments of ſo diſtant an expedition, were ſteps too delicate,—too cloſely interwoven with many affecting conſiderations, to be lightly adopted. I poſtponed, therefore, the ſummoning of the militia immediately into the field. But I required them to be held in readineſs, that if my anxious endeavours to reclaim the deluded, and to convince the malignant of their danger, ſhould be fruitleſs, military force might be prepared to act, before the ſeaſon ſhould be too far advanced.

My proclamation of the 7th of Auguſt laſt was accordingly iſſued, and accompanied by the appointment of commiſſioners, who were charged to repair to the ſcene of inſurrection. They were authoriſed to confer with any bodies of men, or individuals. They were inſtructed to be candid and explicit, in ſtating the cauſes, which had been excited in the executive, and his earneſt wiſh to avoid a reſort to coercion. To repreſent, however, that without ſubmiſſion, coercion muſt be the reſort; but to invite them, at the ſame time, to return to the demeanor of faithful citizens, by ſuch accommodations as lay within the ſphere of executive power. Pardon too, was tendered to them by the government of the United States, and that of Pennſylvania, upon no other condition, than a ſatisfactory aſſurance of obedience to the laws.

Although the report of the commiſſioners marks their firmneſs and abilities, and muſt unite all virtuous men, by ſhewing, that the means of conciliation have been exhauſted, all of thoſe who had committed or abetted the tumults, did not ſubſcribe the mild form which was propoſed, as the atonement; and the indications of a peaceable temper were neither ſufficiently general, nor concluſive, to recommend or warrant the farther ſuſpenſion of the march of the militia.

Thus, the painful alternative could not be diſcarded. I ordered the militia to march, after once more admoniſhing the inſurgents, in my proclamation of the 25th of September laſt.

It was a taſk too difficult to aſcertain with preciſion, the loweſt degree of force competent to the quelling of the inſurrection. From a reſpect, indeed, to economy, and the eaſe of my fellow-citizens belonging to the militia, it would have gratified me to accompliſh ſuch an eſtimate. My very reluctance to aſcribe too much importance to the oppoſition, had its extent been accurately ſeen, would have been a decided inducement to the ſmalleſt efficient numbers. In this uncertainty, therefore, I put into motion fifteen thouſand men, as being an army, which, according to all human calculation, would be prompt, and adequate in every view; and might perhaps, by rendering reſiſtance deſperate, prevent the effuſion of blood. Quotas had been aſſigned to the ſtates of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; the governor of Pennſylvania having declared on this occaſion, an opinion which juſtified a requiſition to the other ſtates.

As commander in chief of the militia, when called into the actual ſervice of the United States, I have viſited the places of general rendezvous, to obtain more exact information, and to direct a plan for ulterior movements. Had there been room for a perſuaſion, that the laws were ſecure from obſtruction; that the civil magiſtrate was able to bring to juſtice ſuch of the moſt culpable, as have not embraced the proffered terms of amneſty, and may be deemed fit objects of example; that the friends to peace and good government were not in need of that aid and countenance, which they ought always to receive, and I truſt, ever will receive, againſt the vicious and turbulent; I ſhould have caught with avidity the opportunity of reſtoring the militia to their families and home. But ſucceeding intelligence has tended to manifeſt the neceſſity of what has been done; it being now confeſſed by thoſe who were not inclined to exaggerate the ill conduct of the inſurgents, that their malevolence was not pointed merely to a particular law, but that a ſpirit, inimical to all order, has actuated many of the offenders. If the ſtate of things had afforded reaſon for the continuance of my preſence with the army, it would not have been withholden. But every appearance aſſuring ſuch an iſſue, as will redound to the reputation and ſtrength of the United States, I have judged it moſt proper, to reſume my duties at the ſeat of government, leaving the chief command with the governor of Virginia.

Still, however, as it is probable, that in a commoſion like the preſent, whatſoever may be the pretence, the purpoſes of miſchief and revenge may not be laid aſide; the ſtationing of a ſmall force for a certain period in the four weſtern counties of Pennſylvania will be indiſpenſable, whether we contemplate the ſituation of thoſe, who are connected with the execution of the laws, or of others who may have expoſed themſelves by an honourable attachment to them. Thirty days from the commencement of this ſeſſion, being the legal limitation of the employment of the militia, congreſs cannot be too early occupied with this ſubject.

Among the diſcuſſions which may ariſe from this aſpect of our affairs, and from the documents which will be ſubmitted to Congreſs, it will not eſcape their obſervation, that not only the inſpector of the revenue, but other officers of the United States in Pennſylvania have, from their fidelity in the diſcharge of their functions, ſuſtained material injuries to their property. The obligation and policy of indemnifying them are ſtrong and obvious. It may alſo merit attention, whether policy will not enlarge this proviſion to the retribution of other citizens, who, though not under the ties of office, may have ſuffered damage by their generous exertions for upholding the conſtitution and the laws. The amount, even if all the injured were included, would not be great; and on future emergencies, the government would be amply repaid by the influence of an example, that he who incurs a loſs in its defence, ſhall find a recompence in its liberality.

While there is cauſe to lament, that occurrences of this nature ſhould have diſgraced the name, or interrupted the tranquillity of any part of our community, or ſhould have diverted to a new application, any portion of the public reſources, there are not wanting real and ſubſtantial conſolations for the miſfortune. It has demonſtrated, that our proſperity reſts on ſolid foundations; by furniſhing an additional proof, that my fellow-citizens underſtand the true principles of government and liberty:—that they feel their inſeparable union:—that notwithſtanding all the devices which have been uſed to ſway them from their intereſt and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws againſt licentious invaſions, as they were to defend their rights againſt uſurpation. It has been a ſpectacle, diſplaying to the higheſt advantage the value of republican government, to behold the moſt and the leaſt wealthy of our citizens ſtanding in the ſame ranks as private ſoldiers;—pre-eminently diſ-

tinguished by being the army of the conſtitution; undeterred by a march of three hundred miles over rugged mountains, by the approach of an inclement ſeaſon, or by any other diſcouragement. Nor ought I to omit to acknowledge the efficacious and patriotic co-operation, which I have experienced from the chief magiſtrates of the ſtates, to which my requiſitions have been addreſſed.

To every deſcription, indeed, of citizens let praiſe be given. But let them perſevere in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depoſitory of American happineſs, the conſtitution of the United States. Let them cheriſh it too, for the ſake of thoſe, who from every clime are daily ſeeking a dwelling in our land. And when in the calm moments of reflection, they ſhall have retraced the origin and progreſs of the inſurrection, let them determine whether it has not been fomented by combinations of men, who, careleſs of conſequences, and diſregarding the unerring truth, that thoſe who rouſe, cannot always appeaſe, a civil convulſion,—have diſſeminated, from an ignorance or perverſion of facts, ſuſpicions, jealouſies, and accuſations of the whole government.

Having thus fulfilled the engagement, which I took, when I entered into office, "to the beſt of my ability to preſerve, protect and defend the conſtitution of the United States," on you, Gentlemen, and the people by whom you are deputed, I rely for ſupport.

In the arrangements, to which the poſſibility of a ſimilar contingency will naturally draw your attention, it ought not to be forgotten, that the militia laws have exhibited ſuch ſtriking defects, as could not have been ſupplied but by the zeal of our citizens. Beſides the extraordinary expence and waſte, which are not the leaſt of the defects, every appeal to thoſe laws is attended with a doubt on its ſucceſs.

The deviſing and eſtabliſhing of a well regulated militia, would be a genuine ſource of legiſlative honour, and a perfect title to public gratitude. I therefore entertain a hope, that the preſent ſeſſion will not paſs, without carrying to its full energy the power of organizing, arming, and diſciplining the militia; and thus providing, in the language of the conſtitution, for calling them forth to execute the laws of the union, ſuppreſs inſurrections, and repel invaſions.

As auxiliary to the ſtate of our defence, to which congreſs can never too frequently recur, they will not omit to inquire, whether the fortifications which have been already licenced by law, be commenſurate with our exigencies.

The intelligence from the army under the command of general Wayne, is a happy preſage to our military operations againſt the hoſtile Indians north of the Ohio. From the advices which have been forwarded, the advance which he has made muſt have damped the ardour of the ſavages, and weakened their obſtinacy in waging war againſt the United States. And yet, even at this late hour, when our power to puniſh them cannot be queſtioned, we ſhall not be unwilling to cement a laſting peace, upon terms of candour, equity, and good neighbourhood.

Towards none of the Indian tribes have overtures of friendſhip been ſpared. The Creeks in particular, are covered from encroachment by the interpoſition of the general government and that of Georgia. From a deſire alſo to remove the diſcontents of the Six Nations, a ſettlement, meditated at Preſque Iſle on Lake Erie, has been ſuſpended; and an agent is now endeavouring to rectify any miſconception, into which they may have fallen. But I cannot refrain from again preſſing upon your deliberations, the plan which I recommended at the laſt ſeſſion, for the improvement of harmony with all the Indians within our limits, by the fixing and conducting of trading houſes, upon the principles then expreſſed.

Gentlemen of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

The time which has elapſed, ſince the commencement of our fiſcal meaſures, has developed our pecuniary reſources, ſo as to open the way for a definitive plan for the redemption of the public debt. It is believed, that the reſult is ſuch, as to encourage congreſs to conſummate this work without delay. Nothing can more promote the permament welfare of the nation, and nothing would be more grateful to our conſtituents. Indeed whatſoever is unfiniſhed of our ſyſtem of public credit, cannot be benefited by procraſtination; and as far as may be practicable, we ought to place that credit on grounds which cannot be diſturbed, and to prevent that progreſſive accumulation of debt which muſt ultimately endanger all governments.

An eſtimate of the neceſſary appropriations, including the expenditures into which we have been driven by the inſurrection, will be ſubmitted to Congreſs.

Gentlemen of the SENATE, and of
the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

The mint of the United States has entered upon the coinage of the precious metals; and conſiderable ſums of defective coins and bullion have been lodged with the director by individuals. There is a pleaſing proſpect that the inſtitution will, at no remote day, realize the expectation which was originally formed of its utility.

In ſubſequent communications, certain circumſtances of our intercourſe with foreign nations, will be tranſmitted to congreſs. However, it may not be unſeaſonable to announce that my policy in our foreign tranſactions has been, to cultivate peace with all the world;—to obſerve treaties with pure and abſolute faith;—to check every deviation from the line of impartiality;—to explain what may have been miſapprehended, and correct what may have been injurious to any nation:—and having thus acquired the right, to loſe no time in acquiring the ability, to inſiſt upon juſtice being done to ourſelves.

Let us unite, therefore, in imploring the Supreme Ruler of nations, to ſpread his holy protection over theſe United States:—to turn the machinations of the wicked to the confirming of our conſtitution:—to enable us at all times to root out internal ſedition, and put invaſion to flight:—to perpetuate to our country that proſperity, which his goodneſs has already conferred, and to verify the anticipations of this government being a ſafe guard to human rights.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, November 19, 1494.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Friday the 5th day of December, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the late dwelling place of Mrs. SARAH GREEN, deceaſed, in Anne-Arundel county,

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of the deceaſed, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, cattle, hogs, and ſome houſehold furniture. The ſale to commence at eleven o'clock, A. M.

LANCELOT GREEN, Executor.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the above eſtate are requeſted to bring them in on the above day, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment. L. G.

November 24, 1794. 10 7/6

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Wedneſday the 10th of December next, if fair, otherwiſe the firſt fair day, at the Eaſtern Branch ferry,

THE perſonal eſtate of GARLAND CALLIS, deceaſed, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, and houſehold furniture. The negroes are uncommonly likely. For part of this property three years credit will be given, upon the purchaſer's giving approved ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. The other part will be ſold on twelve months credit, with intereſt from the day of ſale.

ANTHONY ADDISON, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All perſons having legal claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to exhibit them.

Barnaby, November 14, 1794. 1

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on ſix months credit, at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Head of South river, on Monday the 15th of December, at one o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

THREE NEGROES, one a healthy promiſing young fellow, about fifteen years of age; a valuable young woman, and a healthy male child, the woman is equal to any in the ſtate, either for plantation or kitchen work, ſhe ſpins and knits well; alſo a parcel of joiners tools. This property will certainly be ſold.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN SMITH, of ANTHONY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are once more deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the 15th of December, in order that the eſtate may be ſettled.

MARGARET SMITH, Adminiſtratrix.

November 25, 1794. 10 7/6

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons whatſoever from hunting within my incloſures, either with dog or gun, after this date, as I am determined to proſecute all offenders with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

HEZEKIAH WAYMAN.

Middle Neck, November 25, 1794. 10 7/6

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day during this ſeſſion, to hear complaints.

By order,

C. WAYMAN, Clk.

November 5, 1794. 4

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day, during this ſeſſion, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the committee room of the Houſe of Delegates.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk.

November 5, 1794. 4

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for a ſupport, as I am rendered, by pain and other ſickneſs, unable to ſupport myſelf.

ANNE WALKER.

7

St. Mary's county, October 6, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former aſſortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, ſugar candy, Spaniſh liquorice, Hungary water, pungent ſmelling bottles, Britiſh oil, Anderſon's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground ſtoppers, cephalic ſnuff, eſſential ſalt of lemon, Windſor ſoap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaiſter, eſſence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, marechal, ambragris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Aſiatic tooth powders, tooth bruſhes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will diſpoſe of, on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his medicinal ſhop, in Church-ſtreet, near the market.

THOMAS EDGAR.

4

November 4, 1794.

*** ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at this OFFICE.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the houſe of Mr. GEORGE MANN, on Thurſday the fourth day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon,

SUNDRY men, women, and children, ſlaves, part of the eſtate of the late JOHN DAVIDSON. Theſe people will be ſold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity.

On the ſame afternoon will be ſold, at the late ſtore of John Davidſon, on the Head of the Dock, ſundry articles of MERCHANDISE, for READY MONEY.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Adminiſtratrix of JOHN DAVIDSON.

Annapolis, November 18, 1794. 2X

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the houſe of Mr. HENRY MEDLEY, in the town of Nottingham, on Tueſday the 9th day of December next, if fair, or on the firſt fair day,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE, conſiſting of about forty valuable NEGROES, among whom are tradeſmen, houſe ſervants, and men well acquainted with farming, and all kinds of plantation work, ſome very healthy looking women, boys and girls, a number of cattle and horſes, a new waggon and a chariot, and a parcel of houſehold furniture. The property will be ſold upon twelve months credit, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, to

ALLEN BOWIE, Adminiſtrator.

2

Nottingham, November 7, 1794.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouſe, on South river,

A variety of GOODS ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe clothes; valencias; royal ribs; fannets; laſting; a variety of faſhionable coloured caſſimers; ſtuffs of all kinds; mens worſted hoſe; womens cotton ditto; Iriſh linens; chintzes and calicoes of the moſt approved figures; cloth coloured ſewing ſilk and threads; oſnabrig and other threads; muſlins and muſſinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Perſians; cambrick; humhums; Marſeilles quilting; Ruſſia ſheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; oſnabrigs; rolles; German dowlaſs; Haerlem ſtripes; matchcoat and roſe blankets; mens coarſe and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant veſts patterns; muſlin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worſted binding; broad and narrow ribands; faſhionable ſhoe and knee-buckles; coat and veſt buttons, &c. &c.

Alſo ſpirit; Weſt India rum; old peach brandy; ſherry wine; red port ditto; molaſſes; loaf and brown ſugars; hyſon and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allſpice; ſalt petre; pounded ginger; raiſins; cheeſe; rice; St. Ubes ſalt; window glaſs, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; ſpades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and faſh-ſaws; ſcrew augers; hinges and ſcrews; ſtock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; Weſt-India cotton; ſcrubbing bruſhes; tea china; glaſs ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand-boards; ſpoons; caſe knives and forks; &c. &c. all of which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, as uſual.

November 9, 1794. 2

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late of Annapolis, deceaſed, on his own account, are requeſted to pay the ſame to PHILIP BARTON KEY, of Annapolis, and all perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are requeſted to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with the ſame gentleman, as ſoon as poſſible; and all creditors are deſired to take notice, that the ſubſcriber will, on the ſecond Monday in May next, at the houſe of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a dividend of the aſſets on hand in part ſatisfaction of the debts.

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of JOHN PETTY, deceaſed.

2

Annapolis, November 13, 1794.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

ALL perſons who have any claims or demands againſt the eſtate of PATRICK KELLY, deceaſed, or who are in any manner creditors of the ſaid PATRICK KELLY, are requeſted to appear and produce their reſpective claims and accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the ſixth day of January, in the year of our Lord ſeventeen hundred and ninety-five, at the court-houſe in the town of Cambridge, in Dorcheſter county, and ſtate of Maryland, at which time and place the ſubſcriber will attend, and receive all accounts ſo authenticated, and make ſuch dividend of the goods and chattels of the ſaid deceaſed, which have come to his hands or poſſeſſion, as each creditor ſhall be entitled to according to his reſpective claim.

J. E. GIST, Adminiſtrator of P. KELLY.

2

Cambridge, 1ſt November, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, at Chaptico.

MR. THOMAS JOHNSTON,
Mr. William Grindall,
Mr. Joſhua Millard,
Miſs Peggy Jordan Bond,
Francis Hamerſley, Eſq;
Mr. Jno. Newton,
Mr. Rueben Craig, 3.

2

JOSIAH B. GRIDALL, P. M.

TAKEN up by JAMES MOSS, living on Hackett's Point, a small BATTEAU, fixteen feet long and four feet and an half wide. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair if not the firſt fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Meſſieurs YATES and CAMPBELL's vendue ſtore, in Baltimore town, I ſhall EXPOSE to SALE the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND lying in Baltimore county, called CARROLL's SCRUTINY, ſaid to contain five hundred and ſeventy-ſix acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchaſed of the State of Maryland, by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchaſe he hath been releaſed; the whole of this land will be ſold together or in ſmall quantities, ſo as to accommodate thoſe who may be deſirous of becoming purchaſers, and on the following terms, viz. a credit of two years from the firſt day of December 1794, one half of the principal, and the intereſt on the whole, to be paid on or before the firſt day of December 1795, and the remaining half, and the intereſt thereon, on or before the firſt day of December, 1796. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated ſpecie certificates, iſſued by the State of Maryland, or ſix per cent. ſtock of the United States, one third in the deferred ſtock of the United States, and the intereſt in ſpecie only. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſers immediately, and ſhould they refuſe or neglect to bond when required, they ſubject themſelves to all loſs, if any, on a ſecond ſale, and all expences attending the firſt. Information reſpecting this property may be had of major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, November 12, 1794. 3

By virtue of a decree and order of the Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, on Tueſday the 9th day of December, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at one o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND, called BLUE PLAINS, and a ſmaller one adjoining, called ADDISON's GOODWILL, lying in Prince-George's county, containing, together, upwards of 500 acres, late the property of GEORGE FRASER HAWKINS, deceaſed, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. WILLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies on the river Patowmack, nearly oppoſite to Alexandria, about four miles from the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neighbourhood; the land is of a good quality, a great part of it well adapted to farming, and has a ſufficiency of timber for its ſupport. The improvements are, a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, corn houſe, and dairy, and a good tobacco houſe and barn. There is on another part of the land, a tenement, conſiſting of a dwelling houſe (with ſuitable out houſes), at preſent occupied as a tavern, at which a ferry to Alexandria is kept. Theſe tracts, with the improvements, will be ſold together, on the following terms: The purchaſer to give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, for the payment of one half of the purchaſe money, with legal intereſt, within one year, and the remainder, with legal intereſt, within eighteen months from the day of ſale.

A plot of the land will be ſhewn, and further particulars reſpecting the title and conveyance, will be made known at the ſale, which will be at the tavern above deſcribed.

W. KILTY, Truſtee.

Nov. 7, 1794. 3X

Peter Malcolm, vs. *Matthew Lodge, & Co.* } THIS is to give notice, that I have iſſued out of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, an attachment againſt the ſaid Matthew Lodge, and company, agreeable to the act for the better regulating attachments, which ſaid writ is returnable to the next May term, and, that unleſs the ſaid Matthew Lodge, and company, ſhall return and diſcharge their debts, or give bail according to the act aforeſaid, that all their real and perſonal eſtate will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of their creditors.

PETER MALCOLM.

Annapolis, November 4, 1794. 3

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EDWARD GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, and to the ADMINISTATORS of ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment, on or before the 20th day of February next, and thoſe having claims are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, for payment.

HENRY GAITHER, WILLIAM MERRIKEN, } Adminiſtrators.

November 7, 1794. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law, ſimilar to a law of the ſtate of Virginia, for the purpoſe of giving a more ſpeedy remedy againſt delinquent ſubſcribers to the Patowmack Company, and for altering the place of receiving tolls on the upper part of the river Patowmack, alſo for regulating the boats employed on the inland navigation of the ſaid river. w8

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793. 24

FALL GOODS.

The ſubſcriber, at his STORE near the DOCK, is now OPENING, for SALE,

A very general ASSORTMENT of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for CASH, or on the uſual credit, to his punctual cuſtomers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 29, 1794. X

In CHANCERY, October 21, 1794.

Gabriel Peterſon Vanhorn, vs. *William Willett.* } THE complainant, Gabriel Peterſon Vanhorn, applies to this court for a decree to record a deed indented, executed by William Willett, on the ſeventh day of October, 1791, for conveying unto him the ſaid Vanhorn, in fee, a tract of land, in Prince-George's county, called *Scott's Fancy*, containing 117 acres, for the conſideration of two hundred pounds, and two horſes with a ſtage waggon.

He ſtates, that the ſaid William Willett, hath removed from this ſtate, out of the reach of the proceſs of this court; and it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted at leaſt four weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the twentieth day of December next, to the intent that public notice may be given of his application to this court, and that the ſaid William Willett, or his heirs, or repreſentatives, or any perſon that may conceive himſelf intereſted in the premiſes, may be warned to appear in this court, on the third Tueſday in March, to ſhew cauſe, if any there be, wherefore a decree ſhould not paſs agreeably to the complainant's prayer.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

X

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

A NOVEL,

In ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,

ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.

By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to ſubſcribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 handſomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

Subſcriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

5

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called STRATLY, containing about ninety acres; and part of a tract called SPARROW's REST, adjoining the other tract, containing about forty acres, late the property of RICHARD COWMAN, deceaſed. Theſe lands lie on the Head of Rhode river, near South river church, are adapted to the cultivation of corn and tobacco, and have a great proportion of meadow ground. On the premiſes are a comfortable dwelling houſe, kitchen, negro quarter, and a new tobacco houſe. Two years credit will be given, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. Any perſon deſirous of viewing theſe lands previous to the day of ſale, will pleaſe to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, living near them.

The creditors of the late RICHARD COWMAN are requeſted to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, on or before the 20th day of March next.

THOMAS TONGUE, JOSEPH COWMAN, } Truſtees.

Anne-Arundel county, October 28, 1794 5

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

THERE is at the plantation of JOHN LEE, living near South river church, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, about 12½ hands high, appears to be about 15 years old, branded on the near buttock T H, joined together, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſwitch tail, and hanging mane. The owner may have him again on proving proverty and paying charges. X

In CHANCERY, November 5, 1794.

ORDERED, That the report of HENRY H. CHAPMAN, truſtee for the ſale of certain lands in Charles county, mortgaged to FORREST and STODDERT, by BENJAMIN REEDER, be approved, and that the ſale by him made of the ſaid lands, on the thirty-firſt of October laſt, unto JOHN HAW, be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the ſecond Tueſday in February next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette before the firſt day of December next.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 27

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN's MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE. 7

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN DAVIDSON, late of the city of Annapolis, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their reſpective claims to *Thomas Harwood* and *John Muir*; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to either of ſaid gentlemen, who are reſpectively authoriſed by the ſubſcriber to receive the amount and give acquittance—And all the creditors of ſaid John Davidſon, are requeſted to appear with their claims, properly authenticated, at the Counting-houſe of Meſſieurs Wallace and Muir, on the laſt Monday in October, 1795, to receive their proportionate diviſion of aſſets, then on hand.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Adminiſtratrix, of JOHN DAVIDSON. X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tueſday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has loſt two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trouſers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen ſhirt, and many other cloaths not ſufficiently known to be deſcribed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the diſtance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT. 12

EDWARDS's BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been conſiderably enlarged within theſe few weeks paſt, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earlieſt and moſt authentic information, both foreign and domeſtic, ſhall be given in this paper, and from its very extenſive circulation throughout the union, it is preſumed to be an important vehicle for adverti[ſements], &c. &c. Subſcriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on ſubſcribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore.

*** Advertiſements not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted four times for *one* dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents. 29

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapſco, ſome time in June paſt, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long buſhy wool, he is very fond of ſtrong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapſco theſe five or ſix years, and is known by a great number of people that have croſſed that ferry. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Adminiſtratrix of PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. 18

July 15, 1794.

WANTED,

A MULATTO YOUTH, from ſeventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

JACOB BRADLEY.

Prince-George's county, October 15, 1794. 3

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers intend again to petition the general aſſembly, to make them compenſation for tobacco loſt during the late war from Patowmack inſpection houſe, which they have been obliged to make good to the holders of the notes.

ANNE DENT, Executrix, THEODORE DENT, Executor, of PETER DENT.

Charles county, September 20, 1794.

THE inhabitants of Charles town, in Charles county, intend to apply to the next general aſſembly to paſs a law for inſtituting and regulating a market in ſaid town, and to prevent all perſons from ſuffering ſwine, geeſe and goats going at large in ſaid town. 3

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.